

Gas Distribution Incidents: Understanding the Hazards

Hazards

Fires

Vehicles

Plumbers

The Cable Guy

Excavation

Appliances

A Presentation by

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**Based on preliminary findings of an examination of gas
distribution incidents, 1999-2003, prepared under contract to the
Office of Pipeline Safety**

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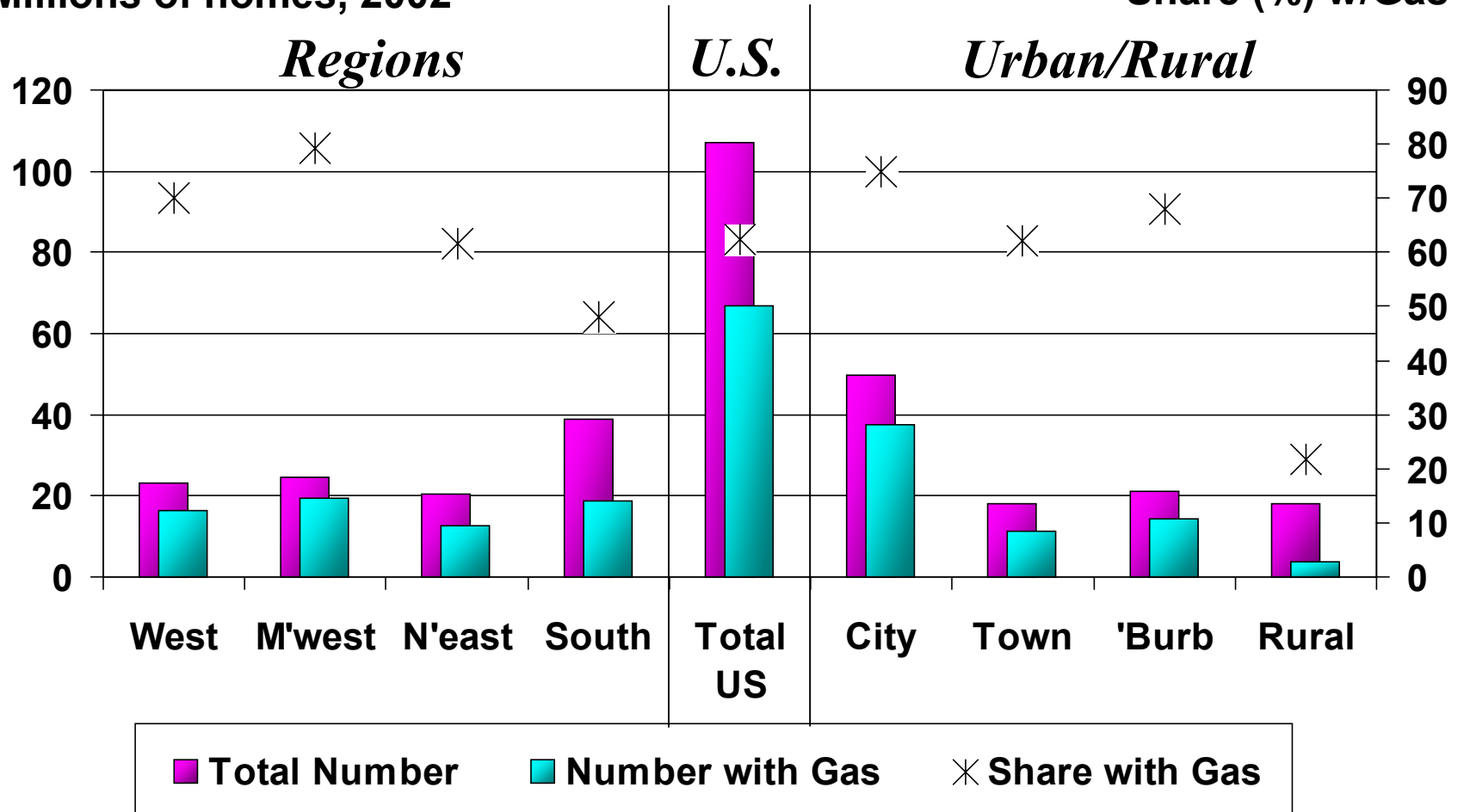
A Fresh Look at Incident Reports, 1999-2003

- ✱ **Old broad cause categories made it difficult to assess real hazards**
 - ➔ **Damage by Outside Forces includes natural forces; excavation & mechanical damage; other outside force**
 - ✓ **Different hazards; different actors; different strategies**
 - ➔ **“Other” = 25%; the Black Hole of Information**
- ✱ **Earlier work highlighted the role of “other outside force”: vehicles, fires**
- ✱ **New reporting form (early 2004) uses 7 1st-level and 25 2nd-level causes**
- ✱ **Approach: use operator’s narrative to re-classify from old 5 causes to new 25 2nd-level causes**

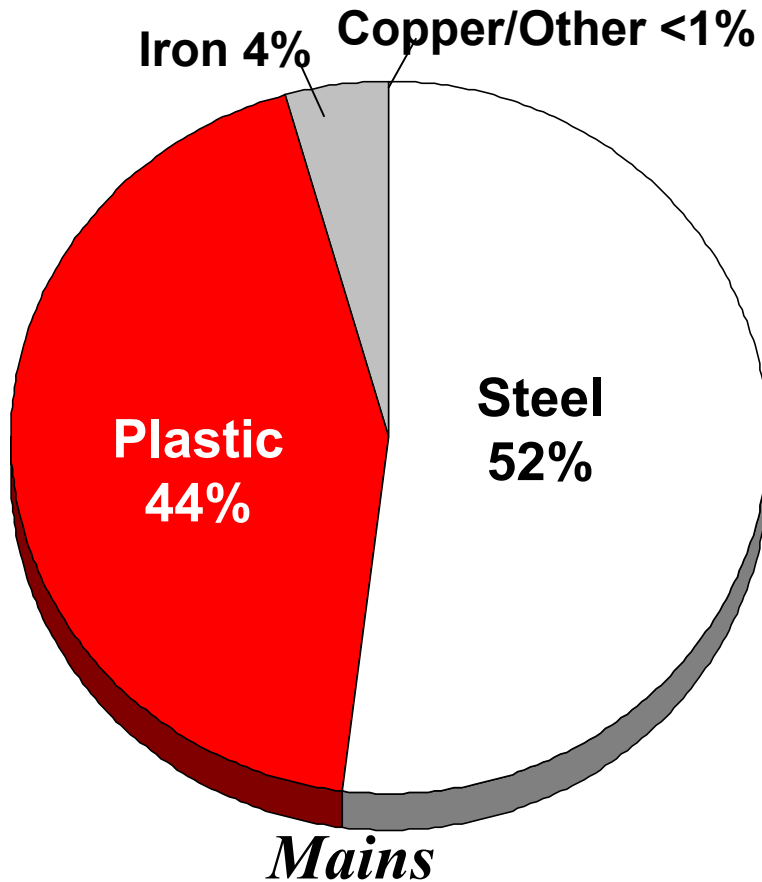
Natural Gas in >60% of U.S. Homes

Millions of homes, 2002

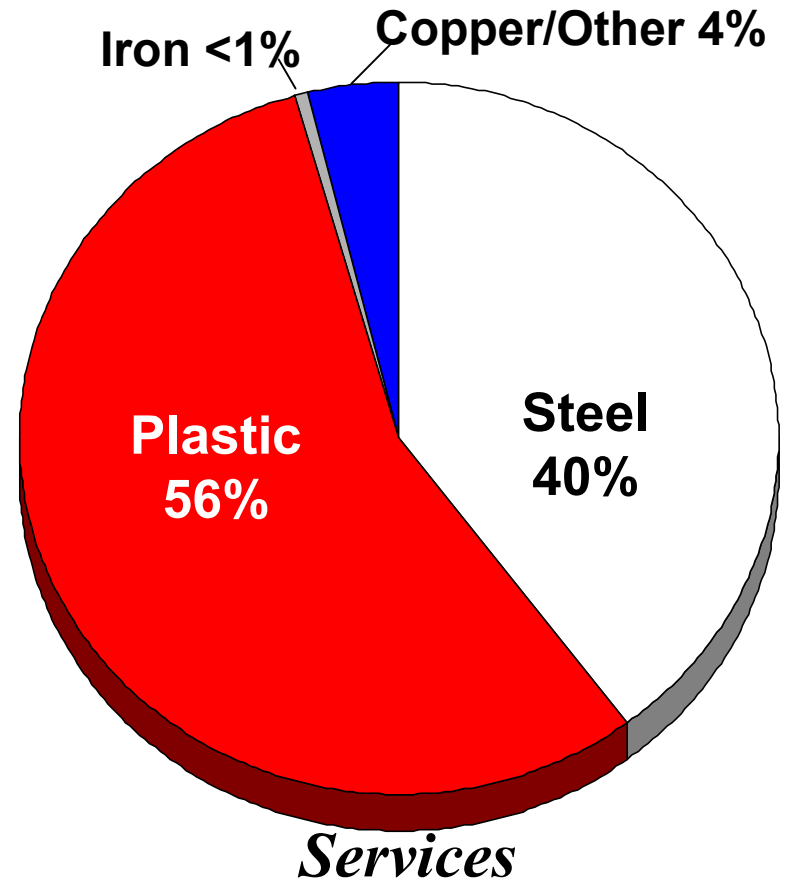
Share (%) w/Gas



Mains and Services by Material, Average End-Year, 1999-2003



Average End-Year, 1999-2003
1.0 Million Miles



Average End-Year, 1999-2003
56.1 Million Services

RSPA Form 7100.1: Gas Distribution Incidents

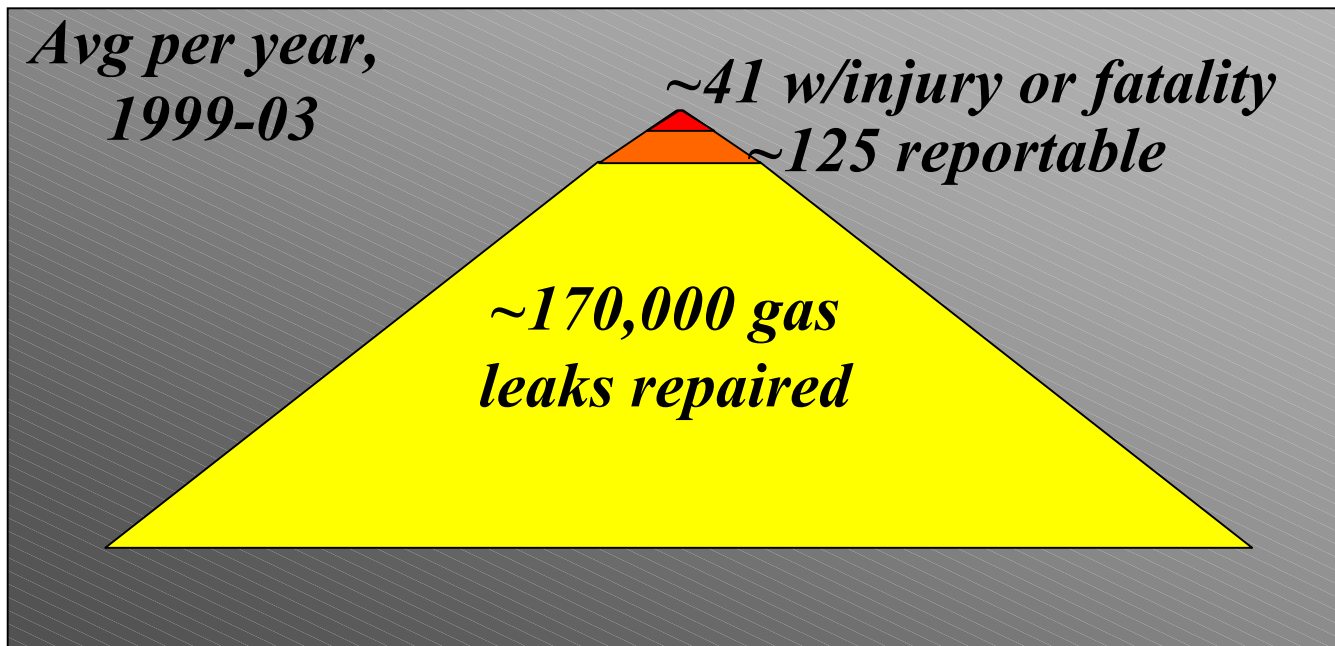
- ✱ **Event that involves a release of gas and**
 - ➔ **A death, or personal injury w/in-patient hospitalization,**
 - ➔ **Estimated property damage, including gas lost, of \$50,000 or more**
- ✱ **Event that results in emergency shutdown of LNG facility**
- ✱ **Event that is significant in the judgment of the operator, even though it did not meet other criteria**

Reasons for Reporting

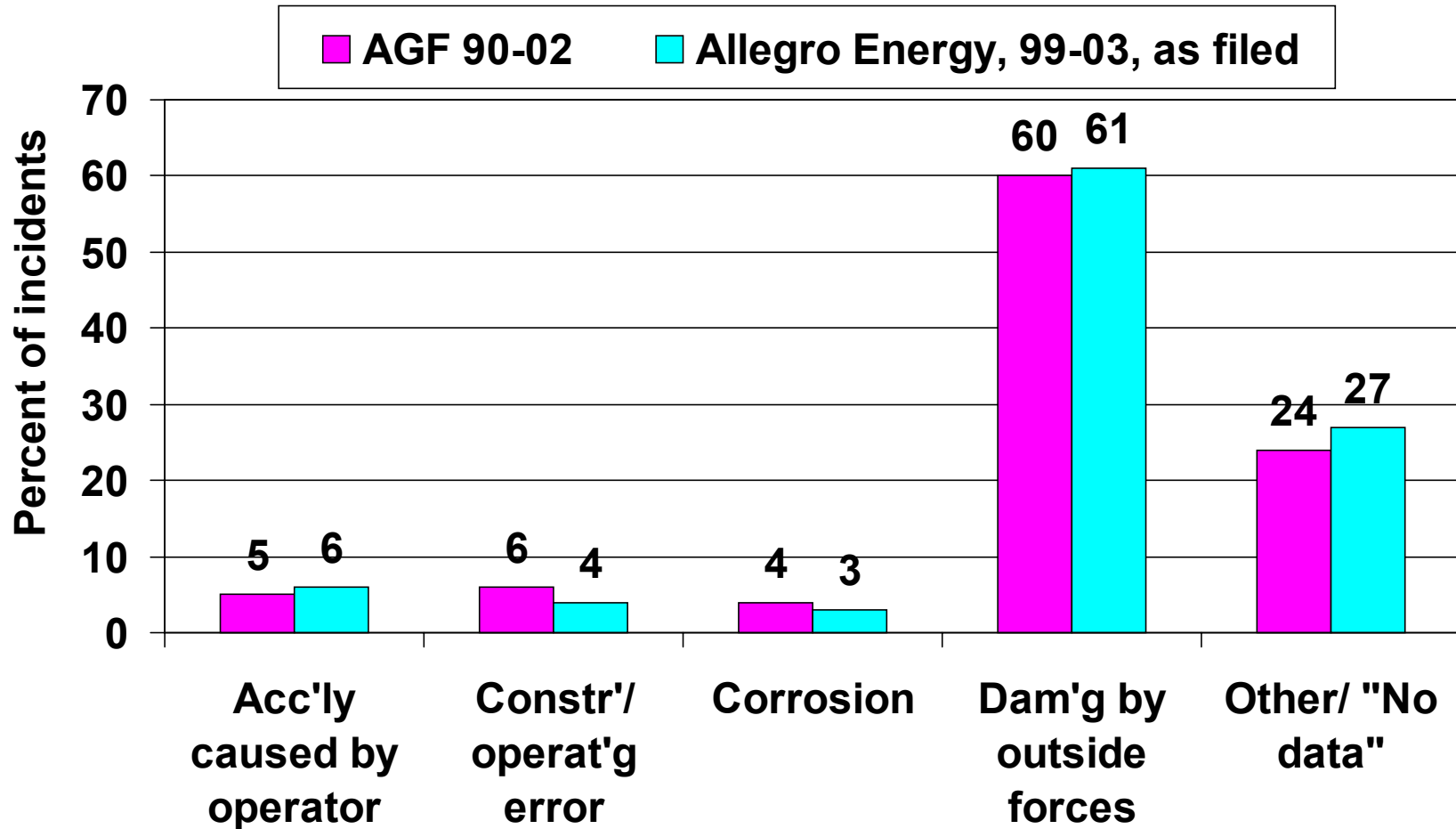
- ✱ **Of the 634 incidents reported, 1999-2003**
 - ✓ 33% involved a fatality or an injury
 - ✓ 48% of incidents reported for damage alone
 - ✓ 9% of incidents reported based on operator judgment only
 - ✓ 4% met damage threshold AND significant in view of oper.
 - ✓ 6% apparently not reportable
- ✱ **Retained all in analysis, even not reportable**

Frequency of Consequence from Reportables

- ✱ **Shorthand: Only reportable if something bad happens; tens of thousands of leaks repaired each year without a reportable incident**



Old “Big Bucket” Causes: Similar 90-02 (AGF) and 99-03 (Allegro Energy)

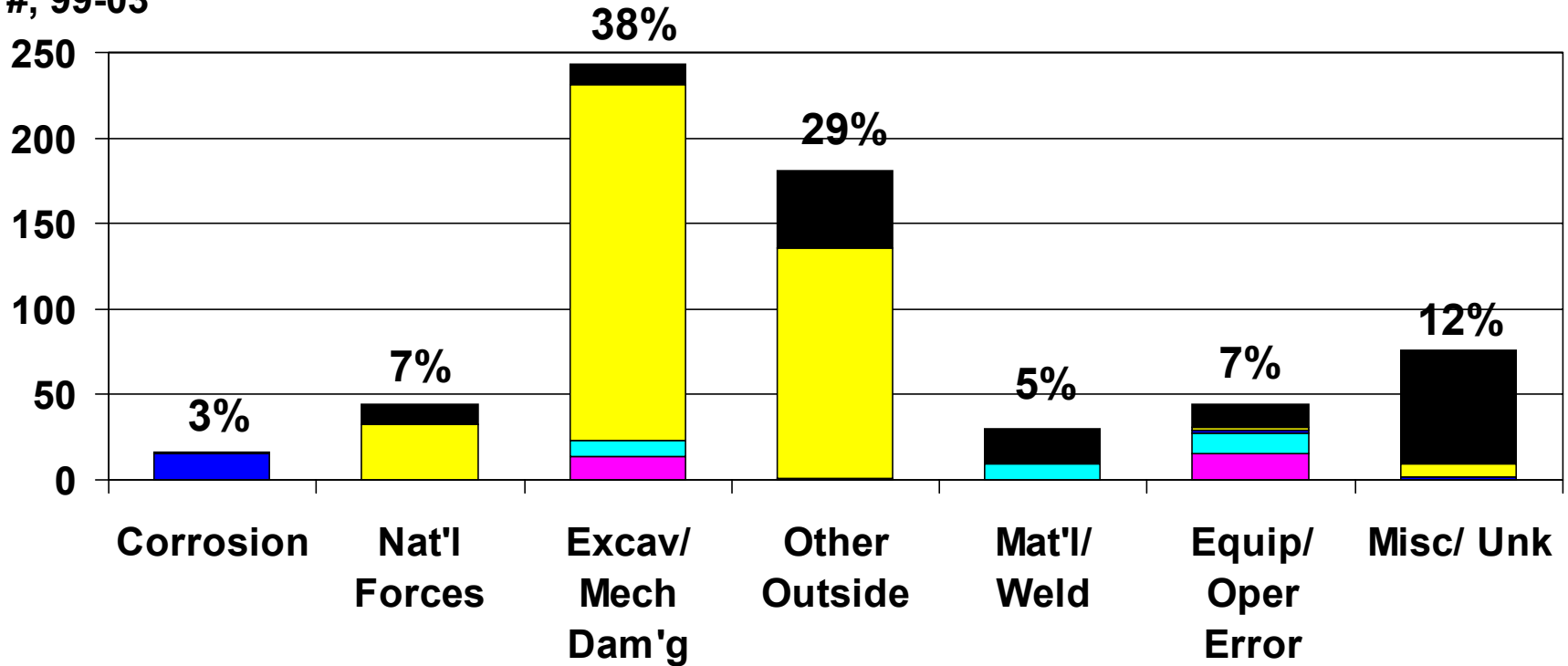


The New Causes: Seven 1st-Level, 25 2nd-Level

- ✱ **F1 - Corrosion**
 - ➔ 1) External; 2) Internal
- ✱ **F2 - Natural Forces**
 - ➔ 3) Earth; 4) Lightning; 5) Rains/Floods; 6) Temperature; 7) Winds
- ✱ **F3 - Excavation**
 - ➔ 8) Operator; 9) Third Party
- ✱ **F4 - Other Outside Force Damage**
 - ➔ 10) Fire First; 11) Vehicle; 12) Prev. Dam'g'd Pipe; 13) Vandalism
- ✱ **F5 - Materials or Welds**
 - ➔ Mat'l: 14) pipe, 15) component, 16) joint; Weld: 17) butt, 18) fillet, 19) seam
- ✱ **F6 - Equipment or Operations**
 - ➔ 20) Malfunction; 21) Threads; 22) Seals; 23) Incorrect operation
- ✱ **F7 - Other**
 - ➔ 24) Miscellaneous; 25) Unknown

From the Old Big Buckets to the New Big Buckets (i.e., 1st-Level Causes)

#, 99-03



Accidentally Caused by Oper

Corrosion

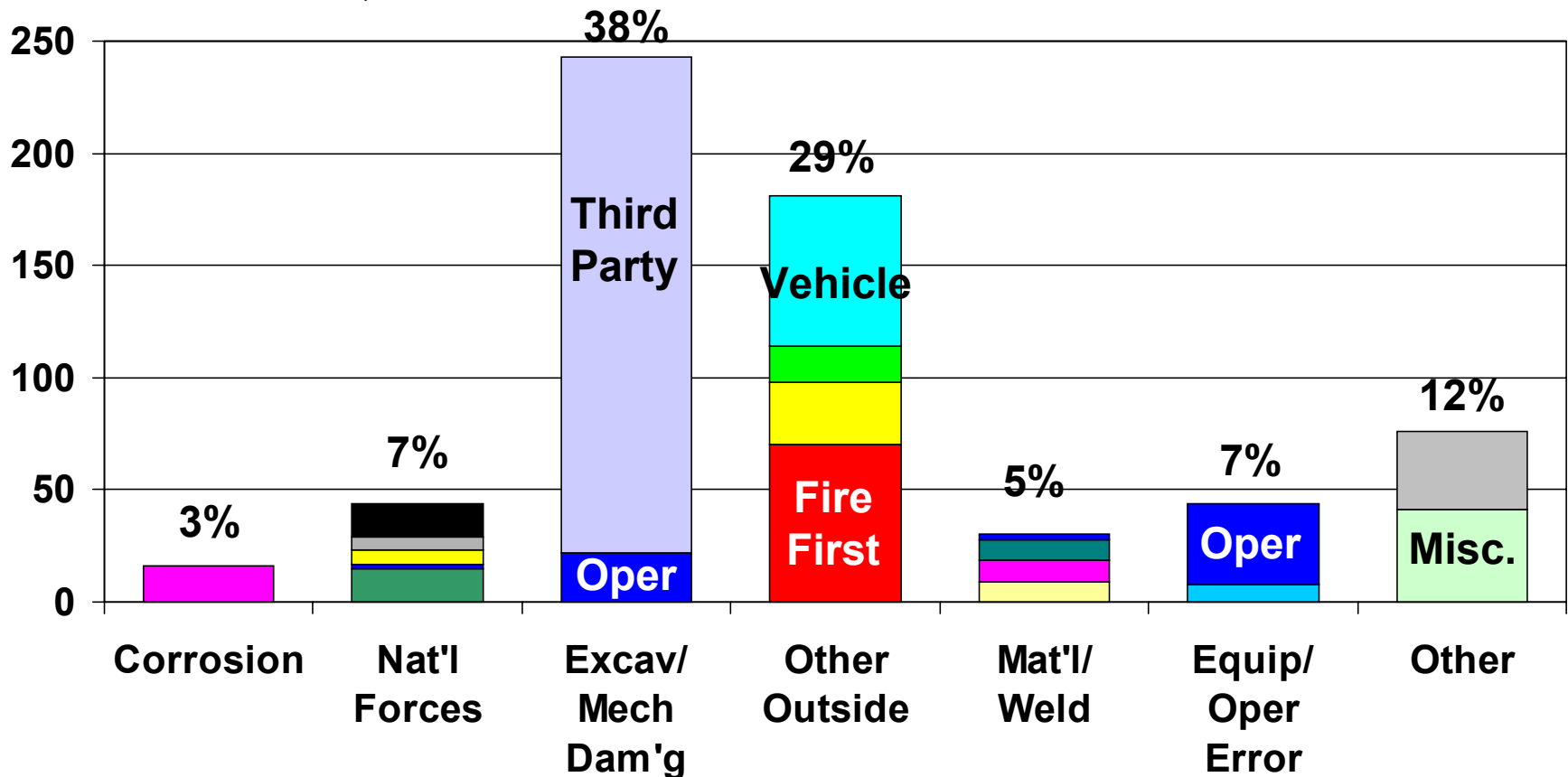
Other/ No data

Constr'/Operating Error

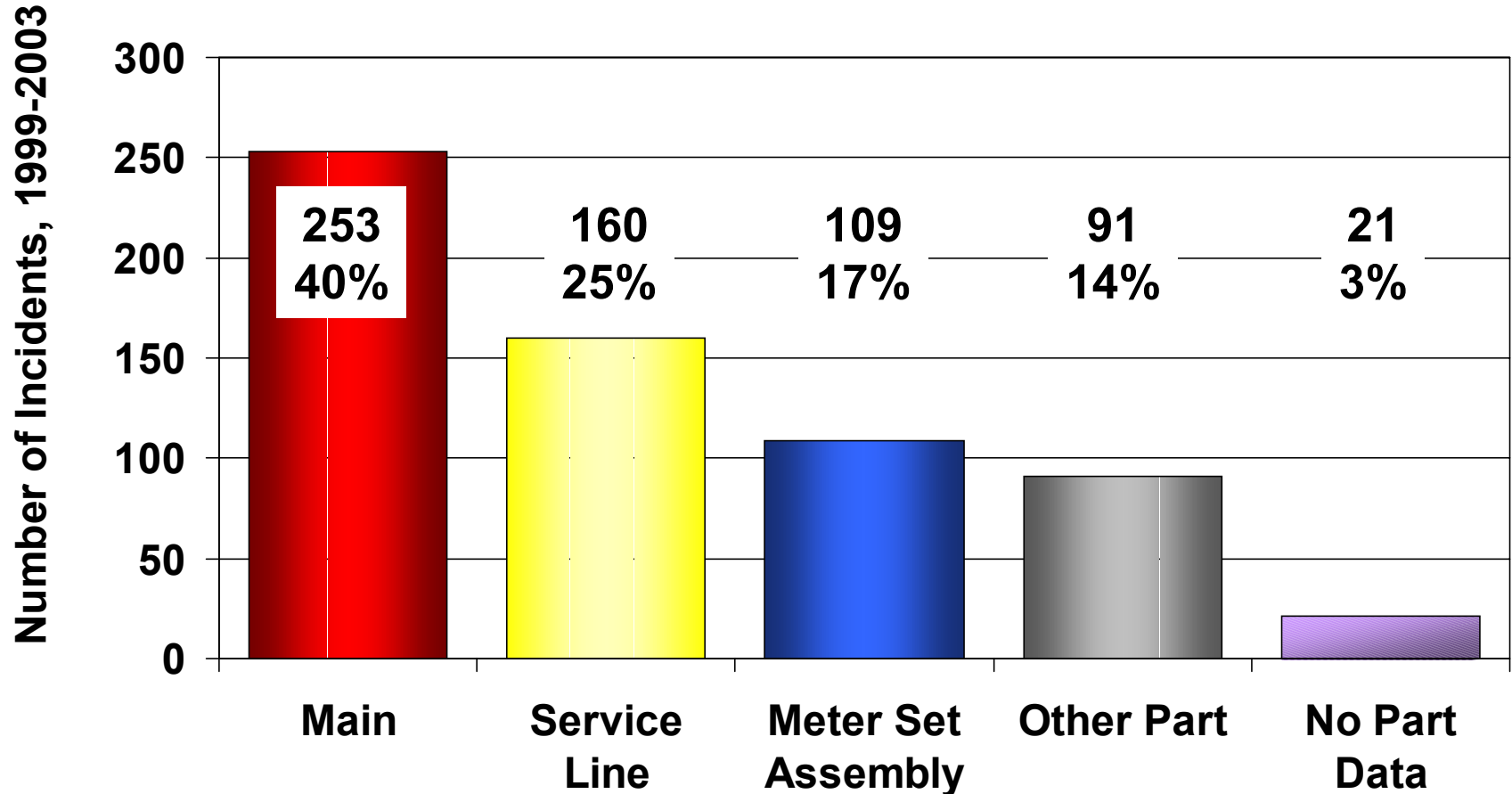
Dam'g by Outside Forces

And Now, the New Small Buckets (i.e., 2nd-Level Causes): Hazards, Actors

Number of Incidents, 99-03



System Part Involved



Drilling Down: ***Excavation/Mechanical Damage***

- ✱ **243 incidents of 634; 38% total; 35% Third Party/4% Operator**
- ✱ **Includes traditional excavation and mechanical damage**
 - ➔ **Construction; sewers; road grading**
 - ➔ **The cable/phone guy**
 - ➔ **Also includes plumbers and others**
- ✱ **About 3/4 are activities that would require One-Call**
- ✱ **Not the whole “outside force” story**

*Drilling Down: **Fire First***

- ✱ **70 incidents of 634: 11%**
- ✱ **An event where a building is on fire and the utility responds, but the fire is not a result of a gas leak.**
- ✱ **A house fire that is not caused by a gas leak is arguably not a “gas incident,” and it does not represent a failure of the utility to control a hazard.**
- ✱ **Inconsistent reporting**
 - ➔ **Over-represented in Alaska with Enstar at 25 of 70 incidents; Other companies are not reporting in this manner (next highest is 8; most, if any, are 1 or 2).**
 - ➔ **This clear inconsistency undermines this category’s usefulness in assessing true hazards.**

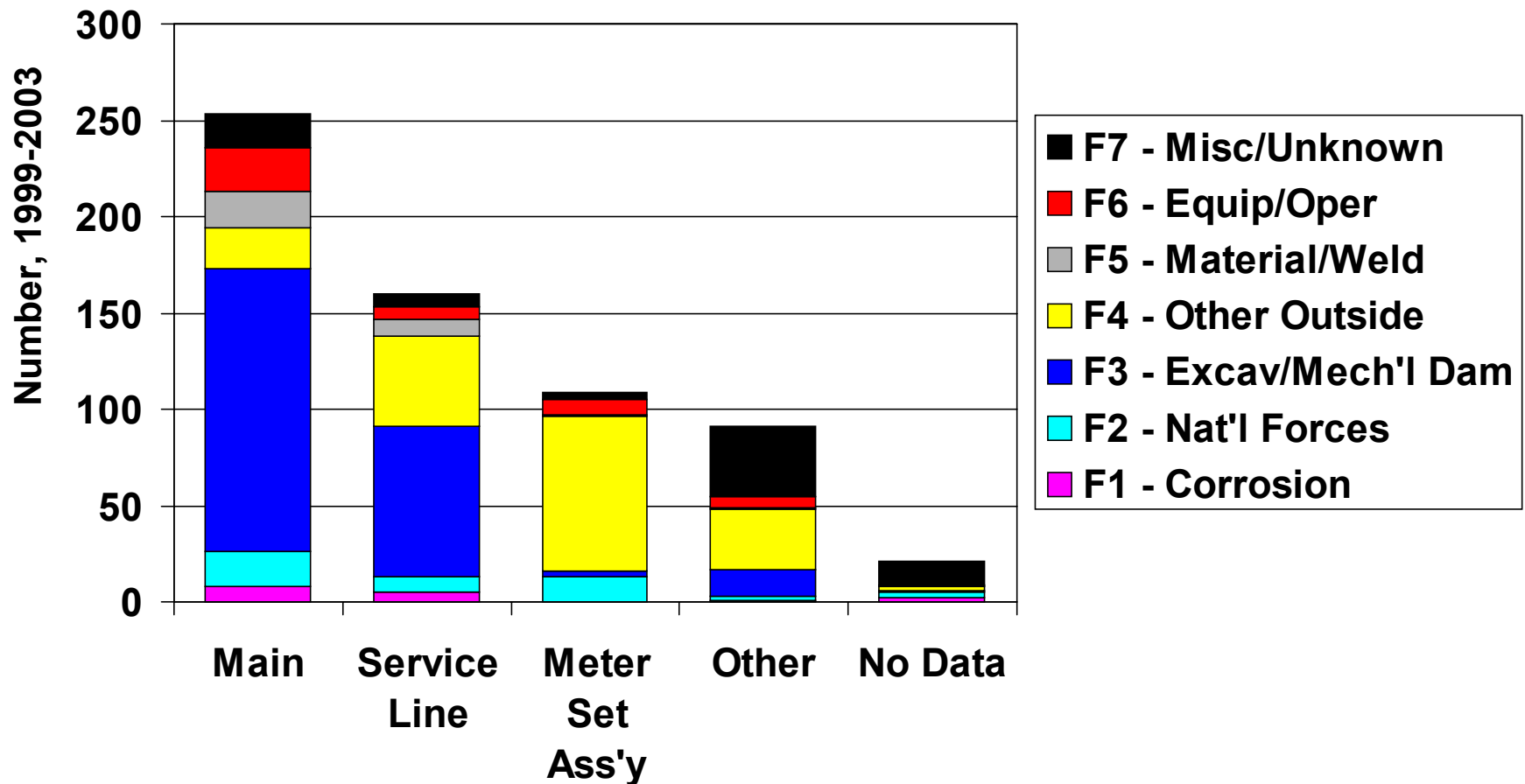
Drilling Down: Vehicles

- ✱ **67 incidents of 634; 11%; 25% of fatalities**
- ✱ **Not a failure of gas system**
- ✱ **Accidents; some DUI; some roll-aways**
- ✱ **Mainly meter set assemblies (44); service lines (12); “other” system part (9)**

“Miscellaneous” and Customer Piping

- ✱ **41 incidents of 634; ~7%**
- ✱ **About half involves customer piping and appliances: non-jurisdictional**
- ✱ **Varied – well, “miscellaneous” causes**
- ✱ **Customer piping/appliances are 38 of total incidents; most are misc. (21) or unknown (4)**

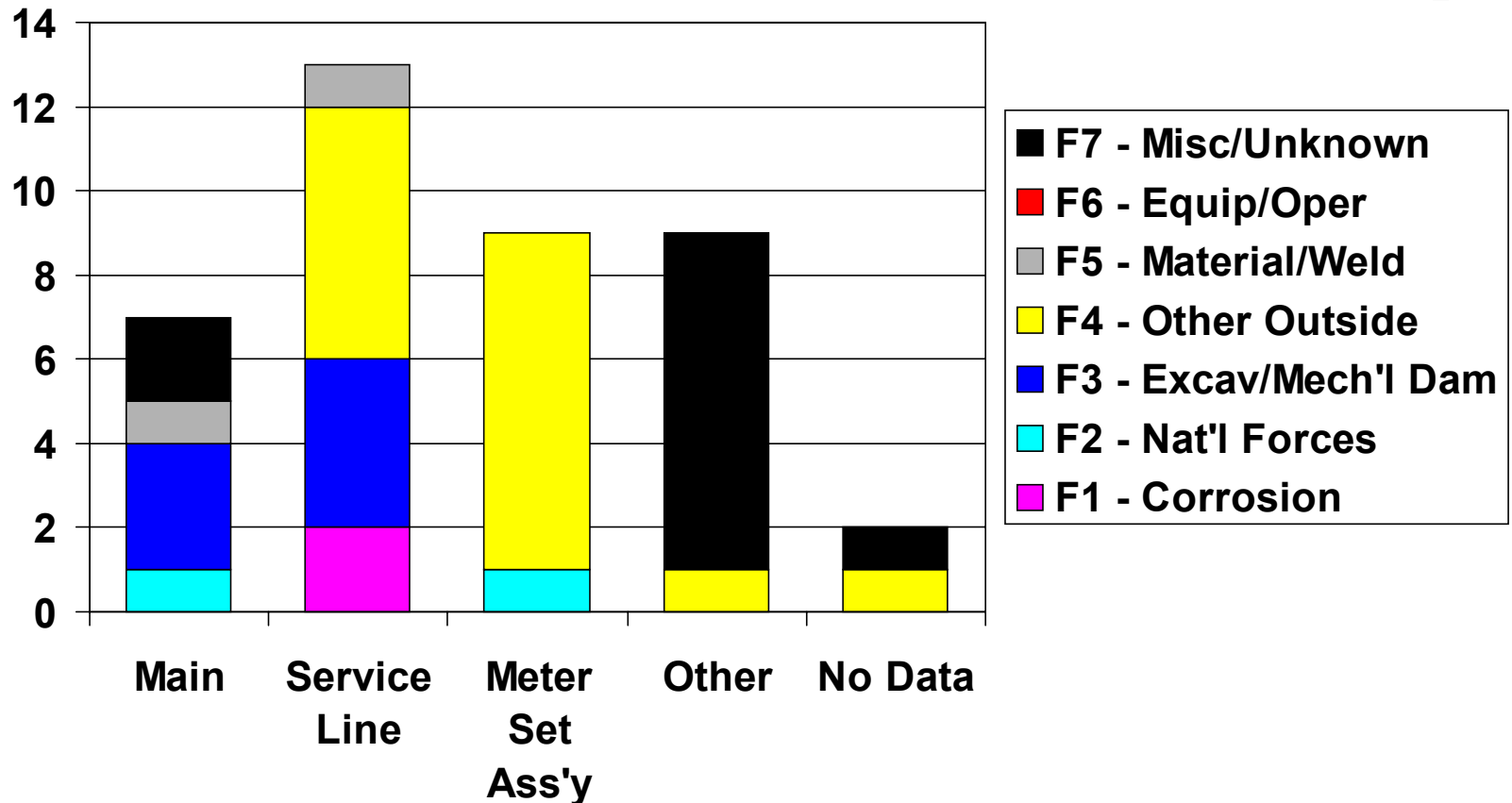
System Part by 1st-Level Cause



Fatality Incidents by Part by Cause

Number of Incidents, 1999-2003

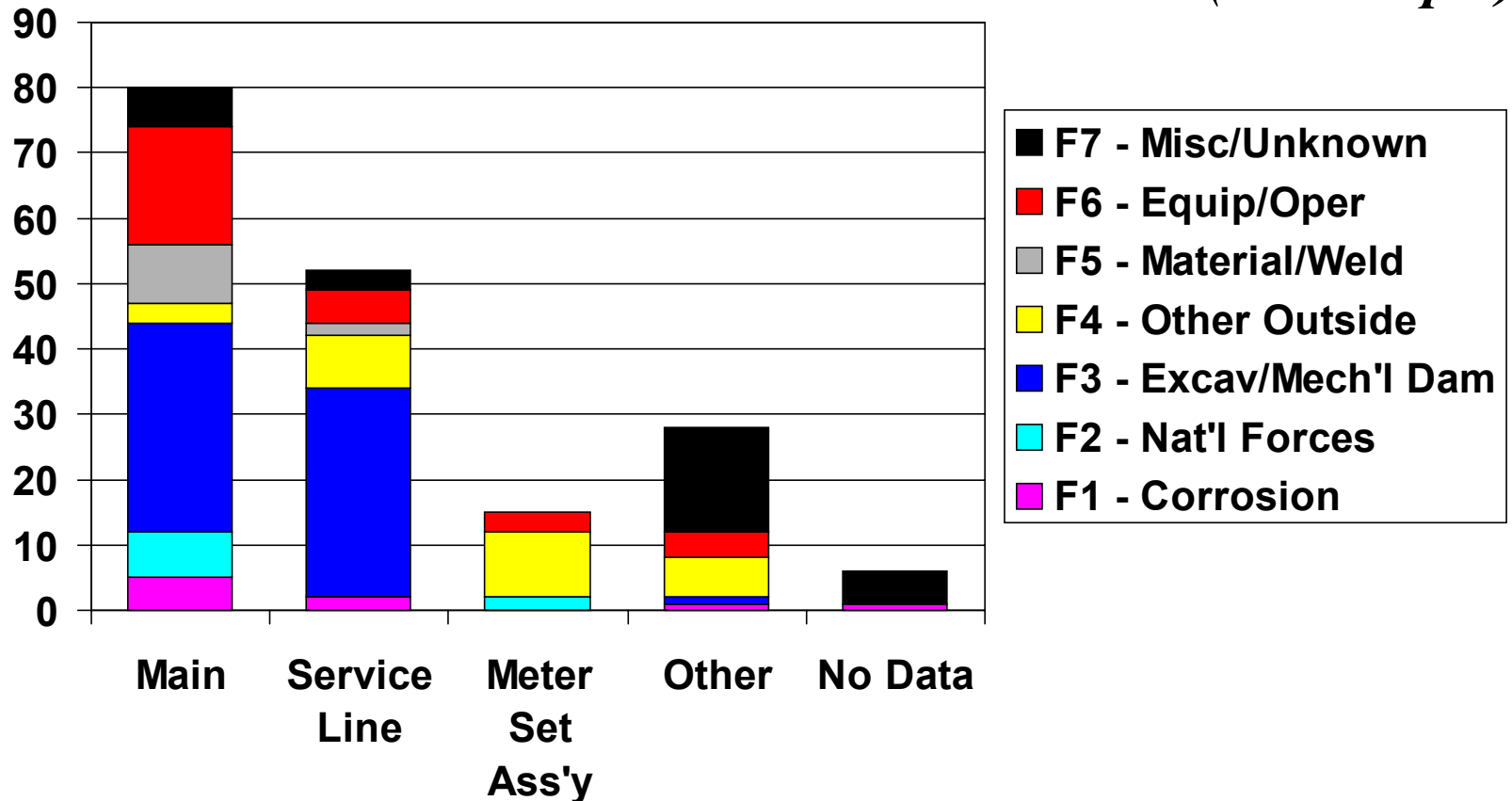
40 Incidents (60 People)



Injuries by Part by Cause

Number of Incidents, 1999-2003

181 Incidents (282 People)



Summary: Diverse Hazards Will Require Diverse Strategies

- ✱ **Additional detail on causes is critical to enhancing safety**
- ✱ **Many incidents not failures of gas system**
- ✱ **Many incidents not on DOT-jurisdictional facilities**
- ✱ **Enhancing safety will require broad partnerships of stakeholders, including**
 - ➔ **DOT**
 - ➔ **Operators**
 - ➔ **States**
 - ➔ **Other utilities; building trades; developers; architects**
 - ➔ **Homeowners and other customers**